

### In today's Jordan Times...

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# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation

جوردان تيمز يومياً بلعربية من المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

### Today's Weather

It will be normal summery with nonwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba winds will be northerly moderate and calm seas.

	Overnight		Daytime	
	Low	High	Low	High
Amman	20	34	24	39
Aqaba	24	33	28	37
Deserts	20	30	24	34
Jordan Valley	24	39	28	37

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 32, Aqaba 38, Sunset tonight: 6:41 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:53 a.m.

## 22 cholera cases reported on Sunday

AMMAN, July 19 (Petra) — Another 22 cholera cases were reported in Jordan in the past 24 hours, the Health Ministry announced today. It said there were no more deaths apart from the six cases reported last week.

With the new cases the number of cholera cases reported so far is to 603.

Meanwhile, the Public Safety Committee in Balqa Governorate made an inspection visit to the Fuhels and Mahes regions to flow up the work of cleanliness teams. Committee members visited a slaughter house and the cement factory in Fuhels and inspected work going on to remove garbage around the Fuhels water stream. They also supervised the work of teams spraying different parts of the two cities, and confiscated quantities of foodstuffs found unfit for human consumption.

In Salt, the City Mayor Abdul Razzak Al Nsour said today that the anti-cholera campaign is continuing and stores violating sanitary regulations are being fined.

In Zarqa, the Public Safety Committee today decided to demolish unapproved buildings and walls and to spray the city suburbs with insecticides.

According to the Zarqa District Governor Salem Al Qudah, all crops grown along the banks of the Zarqa River from Al Sukhneh to the north will not be destroyed unless laboratory tests on samples recently taken, prove these crops contain cholera bacteria. Mr. Qudah also called on the citizens living around the Zarqa river to abstain from eating radish grown in their region because, he said, it was found to carry cholera bacteria.

The Zarqa Public Safety Committee had earlier destroyed all crops irrigated with waste water along the Zarqa River from Ain Ghazal in the north to the Sukhneh town near Zarqa.

## Badran receives Shak'a



Prime Minister Mudar Badran (left) received in his office Sunday Nabhu Mayor Bassam Al Shak'a. They discussed general conditions of the occupied West Bank and ways to channel support for the steadfast Arab people under Israeli rule.

## Israel continues to hit South Lebanon

# Begin rejects U.S. request to halt attacks

TEL AVIV, July 19 (Agencies) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin today continued to hit Israel's request to halt attacks on South Lebanon, and Israel Television said that

Mr. Begin met Mr. Begin twice today as Israelis attacked South Lebanon for the 10th day.

A United Nations spokesman contacted from Tel Aviv said Israeli jets bombed Palestinian targets while Israeli gunners fired more than 2,000 shells across the border.

An Israeli military spokesman said the Palestinians fired about 200 shells and rockets at Israeli border towns, killing one civilian and wounding 23.

Mr. Begin said after the second meeting with Mr. Begin that they would hold further talks after an Israeli cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

U.S. sources said the envoy might go to Beirut tomorrow.

Israel Television said Mr. Habib asked Mr. Begin to stop the air

raids on South Lebanon, "we are continuing our discussions," he added.

American sources said Mr. Habib might travel to Beirut tomorrow for talks with Lebanese government leaders.

Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat said today that his commandos in South Lebanon would fight "defiantly and steadfastly with honour and revolutionary commitment."

Speaking on Radio Monte Carlo by telephone from Beirut, he said that his men knew they had the full backing of Arabs and all free, progressive peoples.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin had rejected a request by U.S. peace envoy Philip Habib for a halt to the attacks.

Israeli armoured and mechanized units had moved into South Lebanon.

## Jordan deposes medical team to Lebanon

AMMAN, July 19 (Petra) — A Jordanian medical team left for Lebanon today to offer its services to Israeli air raid victims in the past week.

The head of the team, Dr. Hussein Futuk, said that his party is provided with medical equipment, and supplies and large quantities of blood.

The team is made up of surgeons and qualified nurses to offer speedy relief to victims.

Health Minister Zuhair Malhas last night announced that Jordan will send the medical team and supplies to relieve civilians wounded in the Israeli raids on Beirut.

The Jordanian government is also willing to offer extensive medical treatment to those victims who need it at Jordanian hospitals, Dr. Malhas said. He added that the Ministry of Health has notified the World Health Organisation (WHO) of Jordan's humanitarian gesture.

In the meantime, the Jordanian Red Crescent Society (RCS) today decided to mount a blood donation campaign to help the wounded in Lebanon.

The society's president Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura said that RCS's blood bank will remain open round the clock to receive blood from donors.

non over the past 24 hours.

The units had taken up positions in the belt of territory controlled by Israeli-backed rightist Lebanese militia units, fighting Lebanese and Palestinian forces that an Israeli ground offensive was imminent.

The sources said the units had taken up positions round Rumaysh and Ain Ebel in the western sector of the south, about five kilometres across the border, and in the rugged hills round Adayseh and Faier Kela, not far from the Israeli frontier settlement of Misgav Amm.

## o Mideast peace talks without LO, British minister declares

AMMAN, July 19 (J.T.) — The British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Douglas Hurd said today that his current visit to Jordan has provided him with the opportunity to meet with Majesty King Hussein and to change views with him on the

various issues of interest to the Middle East as well as the role which Britain in particular and the EEC group in general could play in establishing a just and durable peace in the region, Petra the Jordan News Agency reported.

a press conference held in Amman today, Mr. Hurd said that his government believes that "a just peace should be achieved through a process in the area because any solution must include the recognition of legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. He asserted that Resolution 242 no longer provides a basis for such a peace since it does not refer to the rights of the Palestinian people, the agency added.

Hurd condemned the Israeli raids on Lebanon as "inacceptable, Petra said.

A British minister said that his visit to Jordan was to discuss relations between Britain and Jordan which have greatly

improved particularly in the last year. He also praised the responsible leadership in fraternal Iraq, the news agency said.

Mr. Hurd, who has been on a two-day visit to Jordan, said that over the past few years the understanding and sympathy for the Palestinians had increased in the West.

But he said there could be no further progress until the PLO is prepared to recognise the existence of an Israeli state, when Israel recognised the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

"I am not suggesting that they play their card," he said. "I think it is merely necessary to show it."

"The attitude of the PLO is of crucial importance. The position of the PLO would improve if they could bring themselves to make this move."

However, he added that he was not optimistic about the situation.

Mr. Hurd met His Majesty King Hussein yesterday and he said they had discussed the latest Israeli raids into Lebanon.

"His Majesty knows that we are against an attempt to settle these matters by violence and we have often expressed the view that violence by the PLO does not advance the cause of peace.

"But no violence by the PLO could justify the extent of bombing and retaliation by Israel," he said.

He said that solving the Palestinian problem was not a job for Britain alone. "Everyone has a responsibility to try to solve the problem: Britain, Europe, the Arab countries, the United States, which is essential, and Israel, whose policies must be substantially changed."

## Ajloun to have 150-room hotel and national park

AMMAN, July 19 (Petra) — A 150-room hotel will be built in Ajloun, the Jordan Hotels and Resthouses Corporation (RESTCO) announced today.

The announcement said the JD 3.5 million hotel "will serve tourism in the Ajloun region, which enjoys tremendous touristic and archaeological wealth.

Another tourist project, the Ishafina National Park, will be opened shortly in the Ajloun area which includes, among other attractions, the famous Al Rabadh Castle, the announcement said.

## Schmidt stresses urgency for U.S.-Soviet talks

OTTAWA, July 19 (R) — The United States should speed up talks with the Soviet Union on European-based nuclear missiles, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today.

"If there is no sense of urgency in Washington, things may deteriorate. There has to be a sense of urgency," he said in a television interview here.

Mr. Schmidt said, however, he was confident U.S.-Soviet talks on limiting European-based missiles would start this year, as promised by the Reagan Administration.

"I would have been a little happier if he had started earlier and certainly the public in Germany would have been a little happier — and this goes for Holland, Belgium, Italy and other places," he said.

"There is a difference of attitude towards nuclear weapons in nations which have their own nuclear weapons and nations who are non-nuclear but whose soil may be in dispute or under fire," he said.

Mr. Schmidt spoke a few hours before meeting President Reagan at a seven-nation summit conference on world economic problems, at which East-West relations will also be discussed.

Mr. Schmidt said Bonn's watchwords in relations with Moscow were military equilibrium and dialogue, and he denied suggestions there were tendencies to neutralise West Germany.



Helmut Schmidt

## Reagan: 'This guy Begin makes it hard for us to help him'

TEL AVIV, July 19 (A.P.) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Menachem Begin said harsh things about each other after Israeli warplanes bombed Palestinian commando headquarters in Beirut, the Israeli media reported today.

The daily Maariv, in a report from Washington, quoted Mr. Reagan as telling aides "This guy Begin is making it very hard for us to help him."

Israel Radio quoted Mr. Begin as saying: "If President Reagan had the kind of problem on the U.S.-Mexican border that we have on our Lebanese border, would he act differently? Why is he angry at me for trying to prevent the killing of Jews?"

The radio said Mr. Begin was speaking to political colleagues today.

and artillery attacks on the Palestinians.

Israel Television said Mr. Begin refused. It reported he had said the Lebanese government was responsible for the crisis and should eject the Palestinians from its territory.

Mr. Habib told reporters he would confer with Mr. Begin again after an Israeli cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

"President Reagan directed me to seek and pursue the prospects of a ceasefire because of the situation between Israel and Lebanon. I had a very serious conversation with the prime minister. This is a complex problem," Mr. Habib said in a prepared statement.

"The prime minister has pointed out this is a subject which he will naturally discuss at the cabinet. He informs me there will be an extraordinary cabinet session. And he and I will then confer."

"A comprehensive peace in the Middle East cannot come between just two powers — Egypt and Israel, and the United States in the background," he said.

WARSAW, July 19 (R) — Warning that the government was ready to use the full force of the constitution, Polish Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski told communists today that there would be no surrender of power in Poland.

He was greeted by thunderous applause.

Gen. Jaruzelski told nearly 2,000 delegates attending an emergency congress of the ruling Communist Party: "We shall cede the people's power to nobody, there should be no illusions about this, and no playing with fire."

He warned Poles the geographical situation of their country meant Poland could never be anything but a communist state. But he said the *odnowa* or reform movement was irreversible.

Last night the congress gave Stanislaw Kanja a new mandate as party leader in what was seen as a vote of confidence for the reforms in Poland.

The prime minister, appointed to head a crisis administration last February, told delegates today: "The party has invested much goodwill in renewal and is ready to cooperate with all, including Solidarity."

"But there are limits which cannot be crossed... and when needed the state will use all constitutional means to save itself from disintegration," he added.

The prime minister's remarks, among the toughest he has made since coming to power, were clearly aimed primarily at the Solidarity trade union.

It was time for the union to rid itself of extremists who rejected the leading role of the party in the country and to begin cooperating with the authorities instead of challenging them with further planned strikes, he said.

"For Poland to remain Poland, it must today be a socialist Poland," he said. Poles "must never forget that the country's place as an integral part of the communist Warsaw Pact was crucial to the balance of power in Europe and thus to world peace."

The prime minister said the authorities were fully committed to further democratisation, but said this could only be implemented within a framework of law and order. If this began to break down the very existence of the nation was threatened.

His speech appeared to hint that the government may be ready to take tough action to prevent further strikes.

But other senior communist officials have issued similar warnings in the past 11 months without any subsequent attempt at a crackdown on the powerful trade union movement.

## ave W. Bank unionists, Jordan appeals to ILO

AMMAN, July 19 (Petra) — The Ministry of Labour has appealed to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to curb Israel's arbitrary measures against labour unions in the occupied Arab territories.

A memorandum sent to the ILO office in Geneva by Minister Jawad Al Anani said that the occupation authorities in their continued attempt of union activities have lately arrested members of the labour union at Irbid in the governorate and issued warnings to other members in the occupied West Bank to abide Israel's regulations, which require that labour unions in the Jerusalem area should be separated from those in the other parts of the occupied West Bank.

The memo called on the ILO to interfere immediately and secure the release of the Arab unionists and stop all Israeli harassment of other members of labour unions in the occupied territories.

## inged Lion Temple digs reveal Nabataean crafts

AMMAN, July 19 (Petra) — A joint archaeological team from the University of Antiquities and the University of Utah has completed the second excavation season at the Winged Lion Temple in the south of Petra.

The team, which started on June 15, 1981, have revealed great Nabataean pottery, earthenware and glassware, a mosaic for the Department of Antiquities said.

The team reached the bottom layer of the temple floor is covered with cobblestones in various geometrical patterns. The team's major task in this season, he said, centred on removing mounds of earth from the site and carrying out maintenance and restoration work to give tourists access to the ancient monument.

The excavations exposed the temple's design which he said that it was built in the Nabataean style influenced by the Roman art. He said the Department of Antiquities will very put up posters around the ancient building explaining its structure.

## Walkways dancing caused Kansas City disaster

FANSAS CITY, Missouri, July 19 (R) — Large numbers of people were dancing to a Duke Ellington tune on walkways that crashed into the lobby of a luxury hotel and caused the deaths of 111 people, survivors said today.

They said many people were dancing to Duke Ellington's "Satin Doll" on two walkways that crashed into the lobby of the Hyatt Regency Hotel on Friday.

Fansas City Mayor Richard Berkley said city officials would determine if any safety codes had been violated.

## Hopes to end Maze crisis fade as Britain rules out direct talks

BELFAST, July 19 (R) — Prospects faded today of an early end to hunger-strikes by jailed Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas in Northern Ireland, with the British government rejecting a call by the prisoners for direct negotiations.

Answering a statement from the prisoners yesterday, Northern Ireland Secretary Humphrey Atkins reiterated the government's position that it would not negotiate an end to the hunger-strikes.

Six prisoners have died since guerrillas of the IRA and the Irish National Liberation Army began the protest last March to back demands for special prison treatment.

The latest exchange appeared to rule out any quick solution to the crisis by an International Red Cross team which has been studying prison conditions in the province.

The government in Dublin, concerned about the spill-over of the crisis into the Irish Republic following pitched street battles in the capital yesterday, is expected to seek new ways of putting pressure on the British government, political sources said.

Police and anti-British demonstrators fought outside the British embassy in Dublin in some of the worst street violence the Irish Republic had seen for some years.

More than 120 policemen and at least 25 demonstrators were injured in fights with wooden staves, bricks and bottles. Seven policemen were still in hospital today, two of them seriously injured.

In his statement, the British Northern Ireland secretary reiterated government policy on the hunger-strike when he ruled out any face-to-face meeting with the prisoners in Belfast's Maze Prison.

## There won't be any surrender of power, Polish PM declares

in Poland.

The prime minister, appointed to head a crisis administration last February, told delegates today: "The party has invested much goodwill in renewal and is ready to cooperate with all, including Solidarity."

"But there are limits which cannot be crossed... and when needed the state will use all constitutional means to save itself from disintegration," he added.

The prime minister's remarks, among the toughest he has made since coming to power, were clearly aimed primarily at the Solidarity trade union.

It was time for the union to rid itself of extremists who rejected the leading role of the party in the country and to begin cooperating with the authorities instead of challenging them with further planned strikes, he said.

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NATIONAL

Customs duty on cement lifted

AMMAN, July 19 (J.T.) — Cement imported by the Jordan Cement Industries Company will be exempt from customs duty, production fees and additional taxes for one year starting from June 30, 1981, the minister of finance/customs announced today.

SSC sets terms for scholarships

AMMAN, July 19 (Petra) — The Social Security Corporation (SSC) today announced the terms under which it will grant university scholarships to children of Jordanian labourers starting the next academic year.

An SSC spokesman said that the students to be granted scholarships should be of Jordanian nationality who have successfully passed the General Secondary Certificate examination (Tawjihi) with grades acceptable to universities, and whose parents are Jordanian labourers with limited income.



The young Prince Hussein with his grandfather, the late King Abdullah II, standing at left is His Highness Prince Nayef, second son of King Abdullah.

Jordan marks anniversary of King Abdullah's death

AMMAN, July 19 (J.T.) — Jordan tomorrow observes the 30th anniversary of the death of the late King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, grandfather of His Majesty King Hussein, who founded the Emirate of Transjordan, in 1921, later becoming the country's first monarch.

King Hussein was only 16 when his grandfather was assassinated in Jerusalem on July 20, 1951, while he was about to enter the Aqsa Mosque for Friday prayers. One bullet actually hit the young Hussein, but ricocheted from a medal on his chest.

Much credit for King Hussein's maturity is given to his grandfather, from whom the young prince learned the importance of meeting his people face to face, of grasping their hands and challenging their hearts. He also acquired his deep religious faith and sense of history.

Controversial pool near Amman Could cholera have started here?

By Samir I. Jouaneh Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — On July 10 Petra, the Jordan News Agency, reported that Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment teams would be inspecting water networks, public sewers and a pool of water lying adjacent to the Jordan Pepsi Cola bottling plant.

In fact the pool referred to does not lie next to the Pepsi Cola factory, but approximately one kilometre away; but effluent waste waters discharged from the factory do eventually end up in this manmade lake.

The closest things to the lake are the Schneller refugee camp and a housing estate, facing each other across the lake.

The Pepsi Cola plant has been, at least indirectly, accused of being the major polluter of the lake. But quite the opposite was asserted by Mr. Munir Zeine, managing director of the Jordan Ice and Aerated Water Company (Pepsi Cola). In an interview with the Jordan Times, he stressed the fact that the wastewater flowing from the factory into the lake is the water used for washing such things as bottles and floors.

The water is chlorinated prior to its discharge into the channel that flows into the lake. "The chlorination of this water, primarily used for bottle washing, will not provide the correct environment for the growth or existence of any bacteria," Mr. Zeine said.

As far as the soft drinks themselves are concerned, there is no possible way that any bacteria or other microorganisms can survive in them, due to the drinks' acidic nature, he said.

"It is well known that carbonated soft drinks are very clean and safe from a bacteriological point of view. The only known organism that could exist under such conditions is yeast, which is not toxic," Mr. Zeine said.

He added that Amman Municipality, the Ministry of Health and the Royal Scientific Society have done and continue to conduct regular laboratory analysis on the water used in the soft drink manufacturing process, and the effluent waste water. So far the waters have been declared chemically and bacteriologically safe, and not contaminated in any way by sewage.

tinuous observation and analysis of our products and water quality," Mr. Zeine said. "We are embarking on the construction of a wastewater treatment plant in order to comply with the defence order due to take effect at the end of 1981 regarding the specifications for industrial effluents — that is, 'Standard No. 202' set by the Ministry of Industry and Trade."

The company uses the most modern and sophisticated automated machinery in its processing. The technical and scientific aspect of the plant's operations is supervised by the mother company, PepsiCo International.

As for organic wastes such as sewage, oils and burning fuel discharge, Mr. Zeine said, "The sewage goes into cesspits, while the oils and fuels are stored in barrels and dumped at sites specified by Amman Municipality."

Mr. Zeine discounts any accusations directed at the Pepsi Cola factory for polluting the lake. "We have been through all the legal channels and committees with respect to the lake problem, and we cordially thank the authorities for their concern and efforts in attempting to solve this problem," he said.

One of the ideas arising from the pollution problems is to empty the lake and open up the dam at its lower end, in order to allow the water to return to its original natural course.

The dam was built by the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company to trap the waters coming from the Pepsi Cola plant with the original idea of using these waters for washing its phosphate ore.

With the expansion of Schneller camp, now estimated to house around 50,000 people, the camp's sewage flows into the lake in open channels. And since the construction of a housing estate whose sewage is also thought to run into the lake, the level of faecal contamination is high and has resulted in an intolerable level of pollution.

Contamination of water by sewage is the principal cause of waterborne diseases, including cholera, typhoid and dysentery. So if the cholera bacteria exist in the lake they could not have come from the Pepsi Cola factory. It would be an intelligent assumption,

tion, rather, that they originated with the incoming sewage from various sources.

Horrifying

If one can avoid the garbage dumped by the sides of the lake and keep one's nerves when encountering the wild dogs that seem to have found a sanctuary by the lake, the sight of the pool is horrifying, considering that it is so close to the Schneller camp. It is grim to think of the possibility of children resorting to recreation before attention was drawn to the fact that it is highly polluted.

A young man calling himself "a concerned citizen" verified that he had seen some children attempting to swim in the lake, and claimed that he knew of at least one drowning.

The contaminants of the waters are logically obvious, the major and most dangerous one being the sewage. The waters are also filled with phosphates, which the micro organisms find very appealing and on which they thrive.

If the phosphate does not come directly from the phosphate mines, then it can definitely come from the atmosphere, which contains enough phosphate dust to pollute the Dead Sea if it were close, let alone a small, 150,000-cubic-metre lake.

Well-informed sources told the Jordan Times that there are various other industries in the vicinity of the lake that also discharge their wastewater into it.



Effluent wastewater flows down from the Pepsi Cola bottling plant the controversial pool.



Refuse and waste from the Schneller refugee camp near Amman forms a highly-contaminating stream that pours into the pool about 200 metres away.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

\* An exhibition of photographs on religion and religious groups in the Soviet Union, at the Soviet Cultural Centre in Jabal Amman.

\* Paintings of Orientalists and contemporary artists from Arab and Islamic countries, from the Jordan National Gallery's permanent collection, are shown at the gallery in Jabal Luwibdeh.

Indian Film

\* The Indian Embassy presents "Gaman", a Hindi, colour film at 6 p.m., at the American Cultural Centre's auditorium, off Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION CHANNEl 3 and CHANNEl 6 schedules including programs like Koran, Children's programme, Arab series, etc.

BBC WORLD SERVICE 630, 720, 1413 KHz GMT 04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Washington Square 04:45 News from an Observer 04:50 Book Choice 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: 24 Hours; News Summary 05:30 People's Choice 05:45 The Other Clubs 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Talking About Music 07:00 World News: 24 Hours; News Summary 07:30 Country Style 07:45 Short Story 08:00 World News 08:10 Reflections 08:15 Music from Scotland 08:30 The Adventures of Harry Richmond 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 Notes from an Observer 09:20 Good Books 9:35 Interlude 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 The Madrigal 10:15 The Other Clubs 10:30 Clayton's Amusement Arcade 11:00 World News: News about Britain 11:15 One in Ten 11:30 Lord Peter Wimsey: The Nine Tailors 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Brain of Britain 1981 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: 24 Hours; News Summary 13:30 Cricket 13:45 Medical Hypnosis 14:15 Good Books 14:30 Cricket 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 The Adventures of Harry Richmond 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:10 Paperback Choice; Adventures 17:35 Book Choice 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 Alistair Cooke's American Collection 19:00 Outlook; News Summary; Stock Market Report 19:43 Look Ahead 19:45 People's Choice 20:00 World News: 24 Hours; News Summary 20:30 Sports International 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Europa 21:30

VOICE OF AMERICA GMT 03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions. 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Leaving Earth" 18:30 Country Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES schedules for Amman Airport, listing times and destinations like Cairo, Damascus, Baghdad, etc.

SCHEDULES for TAXIS, CULTURAL CENTRES, SERVICE CLUBS, and MUSEUMS, listing addresses and contact information.

PRAYER TIMES and LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES, listing times for various locations and exchange rates for currencies like Saudi riyal, Lebanese pound, etc.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS and MARKET PRICES, listing emergency services and prices for various goods like tomatoes, eggplant, etc.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES (continued) and MARKET PRICES (continued), listing rates for Iraqi dinar, Kuwaiti dinar, etc. and prices for items like grapes, bananas, etc.



# Signs of the times

By Mohammad Ayish  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Glamorous static or oscillating colour signs continue to flicker all over Amman and the country's other towns, reflecting not only an economic boom in Jordan, but a brisk business in sign making.

Most Jordanian sign makers began by imitating other work, but then developed their craft into an "acceptable" profession.

"I had my first experience with sign making some 10 years ago, when I was imitating professionals in the field," says Mr. Mousa Tailakh, who owns and runs a sign workshop. But he told the Jordan Times that talent is very important for those who want to work with signs, since the job requires a great deal of creativity and imagination. "I thought I had the talent to do the work," he recalled. "I remember walking in downtown Amman in the late 1960s when I came upon one of Jordan's sign-painters named Sabaneh, who was working on a sign at the roadside." He also added The aspiring sign-painter then kept returning to that spot to watch the artist's hand do its work on the polished metallic plate.

Sign-making is deeply involved with language, particularly because of the calligraphy used. In Arabic there are five major types of lettering, well known to sign-makers and their customers, according to Mr. Tailakh, who also works as an Arabic teacher. "Businesspeople who wish us to make advertising signs for them just refer us on the type and size of handwriting they want," he said. When the sign-making business got going in Jordan some 15 years ago, its first products were car



Despite the rise of glamorous electric signs, hand-painted ones are still in use.

number plates. "The beginning was pretty hard," Mr. Tailakh said. "Business was confined to car registration plates because signs were not important to businesspeople, who used to advertise in a shabby way — usually in their own handwriting." But as the country's economic

situation steadily improved, car plates no longer remained the major source of income. Mr. Tailakh said the government has now taken over the responsibility for production of car number plates at the Traffic Department, which indeed did not make much difference for the sign makers.

A full awareness of the importance of signs in promoting the image of business in Jordan has apparently been an encouraging signal for sign makers. Mr. Tailakh said that in the 1960s, such an awareness existed to a limited degree and businesspeople used to travel to Beirut to get their signs

made. Jordanian entrepreneurs have come to view the sign as an important part of their stores, hotels, restaurants — any sort of business.

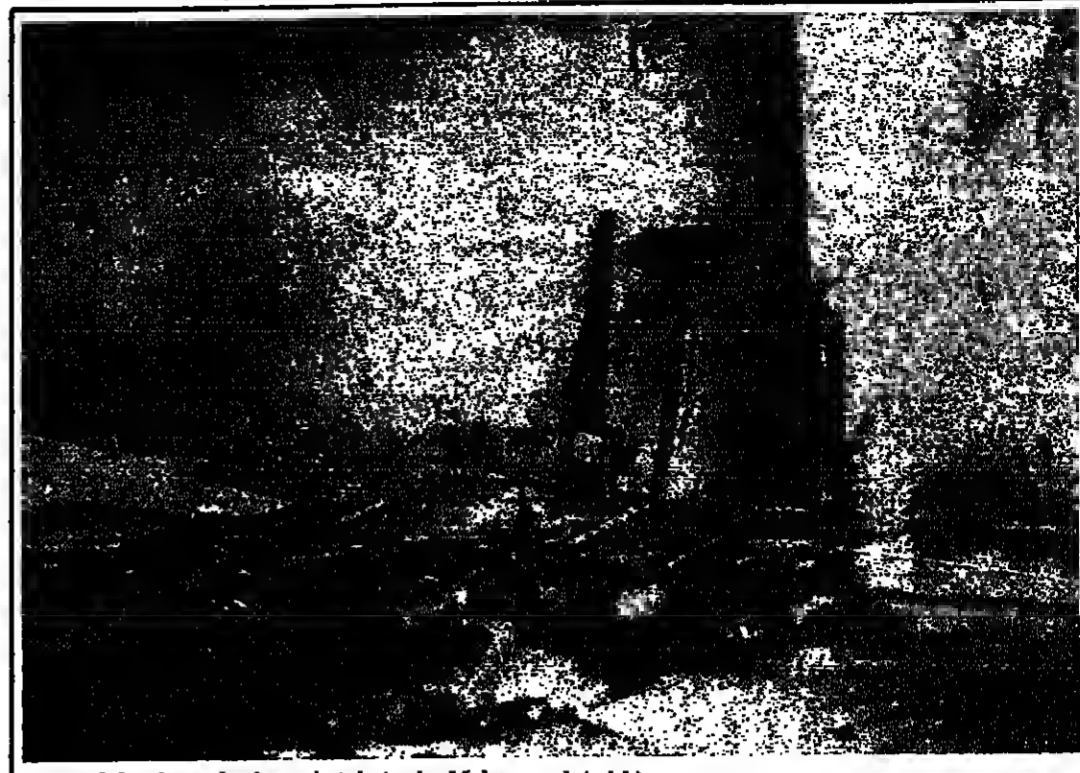
The development Jordan has achieved has not only introduced signs as important advertising tools in local business, but has also caused sign-making techniques business to develop with the production of different types of signs, which include the ordinary free-hand writing, the use of raised lettering and of metal, as well as the employment of flashing, oscillating electric lights.

Mr. Tailakh said that demand has been increasing for plastic raised-letter types with static colours. "This type is covered with plastic and less liable to be affected by the weather," he pointed out. Oscillating colours are less popular also because the electrical system is liable to fail, he added.

Cinemas are heavy users of signs. But Mr. Tailakh said that most of the signs used by Amman Movie houses are either imported from Lebanon or come with the films. He said that, as far as he knows, the film sign-maker chooses a certain scene of the film he is promoting, magnifies it, prints it on posters and then writes his message either on the picture or somewhere else on the poster.

Another business closely related to the sign is placard-making. "This type has a temporary character and is used to announce a big sale or an upcoming event," the sign-maker told the Jordan Times.

Another sign-maker, Mr. Fahal Mahmoud, said that the business requires talent and experience — which are inseparable. A sign-maker should not only confine his work to how to write or draw his



Tools of the signmaker's trade (photos by Mohammad Ayish)

sign, but he should be a blacksmith, a carpenter and an electrician," he said. A sign-maker is responsible for the accuracy of the metalwork, electrical wiring and the distance the raised type protrudes.

Ordinary metallic signs bearing bold writing seem to be the most popular with businesspeople, according to Mr. Mahmoud. He said that a 100-by-50-centimetre plate with a wooden frame would cost JD 7.

As the sign-making business continues to flourish in Jordan, the sign-makers feel that training workshops should be held for all those interested in entering the

field. But as for who will undertake that responsibility and how, nobody seems to have an idea. All the sign-makers can say is that there is a growing demand for their products as economic prosperity continues. But only talented and qualified people will excel in the business, which depends more on creativity than on learning.



Number plates: no longer in demand

# Determined to do something for kids



Music lessons are one of the Friends of Children's many activities

AMMAN — Right in the very centre of Jabal Luweibdeh, a long neglected hubbly-bubbly park has suddenly turned into a hub of cultural activity for children. No magic wand, no miracle — just the determination of a group of people to actually do something for youngsters.

The centre is called The Friends of Children Club; it was opened by the beginning of June 1981. It has already 365 children members and 165 family members.

It has a library, a multi-purpose hall, a music room and an outdoor garden. It is a sister community centre to another, five-year-old Friends of Children Club in Umm Utheina.

"We are a group of volunteers, men and women who felt the need of our children to develop culturally, physically, mentally and daily in order to become better citizens," explained Miss Margo Matjajian, the activity supervisor at the Centre.

"We first got together in 1970 when in 1975 we formed a committee that took it upon itself to establish community centres in Jordan, first in Amman and then in other Amman. We est-

### The Friends of Children Club, with all forms of educational, cultural and just-plain-fun activities, brings a great deal of excitement to children's lives, Sima Bahous reports.

ablished our first centre in Umm Utheina. The land was donated by Amman Municipality and our two prefabricated buildings were donated by the Jordanian Army. Other generous donors helped us with the furniture."

The idea of the community serving itself by offering services to its own children is the main objective of the Friends of Children. The Umm Utheina centre and the Jabal Luweibdeh centre are now serving a total of 873 children and 388 families. A local voluntary committee at Umm Utheina has been formed to run the place and

very soon, in a matter of days, a local committee from Jabal Luweibdeh will be formed to run the Centre there.

Mrs. Samia Salfity the secretary, speaks with utmost pride of programmes and activities that run parallel to the centre's goals. "We were the pioneers in children's tree-planting schemes, since we feel that developing civic consciousness among children starts their understanding and appreciation of what the land means to a citizen and of what it can offer. "Every year we invite all chil-

children to participate in Harbour Day celebrations by planting new trees and spending the day among trees planted in previous years. The invitation is not limited, to members of our centres — we aim to reach the majority of children, throughout the kingdom, to spread this idea and this consciousness."

2 forests planted

Since 1975 the Friends of Children have succeeded in planting two new forests — the children's forest on the way to Na'our, and the International Child Forest at Yajouz. Both are open year-round for picnics and recreation.

The Friends of Children have also pioneered book fairs in Jordan. For the last six years they have been holding annual non-profit bookfairs, with the aim of fostering reading habits among children by introducing a variety of up-to-date low-price books in both Arabic and English.

At their most recent book fair, held early in June pamphlets entitled "Reading Starts at Home" were distributed to parents in step towards one of the ultimate objectives of the Friends of Children: to increase adult awareness of the child's needs and potentials.

Miss Matjajian explained: "Recent statistics have indicated that more than 55 per cent of Jordan's population are below 16 years of age, so obviously there is a great need for educated upbringing of our future grownups. This, we believe, starts not with the child but with the adult.

"We want adults to understand what childhood is all about; therefore we have very specific programmes geared towards this very goal. We invite lecturers to talk to the parents, we distribute pamphlets and handouts, and we show films related to child development."

At this point Mrs. Salfity joined in the conversation by strongly calling on all mothers not to consider these community centres as "a free baby sitting agency": "We fight this very fiercely. These centres we have started with aims and purposes, and we hate to see mothers just throwing their kids here from morning till sunset so that they can have a quiet gossiping session or an uninterrupted coffee visit. We contact such mothers daily and try to lead them to the right track of childrearing, if we can."

During the conversation a number of children with dossiers in their hands tiptoed into the room and stood there impatiently eyeing Miss Matjajian. It was 5:30 p.m. time for their play rehearsal. The play is a localised version of "The Pied Piper of Hamelin", to be performed in August for Arab children who are invited to Jordan by Her Majesty Queen Noor. Plays for children have become something of a tradition for the Friends of Children; during the past six years, 18 shows have been put on successfully.

"We also have a puppet theatre; perhaps I should call it a child — created puppet theatre. We encourage our children to make their own puppets and to make up their own plays as much as possible," said the ever-enthusiastic Miss Matjajian.

To help the child really get a grasp of what theatre is all about, sessions in creative drama and improvisation are offered at the centres all free. Annual playwriting and poetry-writing contests are also held — Along with these exciting schemes for children, a folkdance group has been formed recently, and will first perform in "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" and in other performances to come. "By doing this we hope to enrich our children's perception of our culture, our heritage and our national traditions," explained Miss Matjajian, who is directing the play.

Activities are not restricted to the centres premises. In fact, two trips are organised weekly to historical, tourist and industrial sites in Jordan. Mrs. Diata Dajani, a member, spoke of the fun and education combined in these trips:

Research for fun  
"What's really unique about the trips is that before going we ask the children to do some research on the place they are to visit. This is educational of course, but becomes fun once they go to the place



Hard at play in the multi-purpose room

and start comparing reality to what they've read or learnt. When they come back they also write of their impressions... this, I believe, is one of the most interesting activities of the centre."

In the multi-purpose hall one sees the many open smiling countenances of the members, like Ghadeer Khalifeh, 12 years old: "Last year before we had this centre, we used to spend our holidays by swimming, visiting and getting bored; but this year we come here, we read, we paint, we play and listen to music and we make friends. This club is really a blessing."

Muhammad Hussein, 13 years old, says: "I come here every day and I love it. Last year I had nowhere to go except the street, but today I have all the forms of art to keep me busy!"

Salam El Banna, 10 years old, adds: "I come here on foot everyday, and this solves last year's

problem of getting a lift to the Haya Arts Centre, which is very far from where I live. It is really so nice to have a community centre close to where one lives. I feel it's my second home."

Mrs. Fairouz Khatib, mother of a five-year-old member named May, told the Jordan Times. "We live nearby and I bring May here almost every day. Believe me, she has changed. Last year she was a problem. Three was nowhere to take her and she was always frustrated... today she is more relaxed, less tense and more creative. I discovered her talents for drawing and for drama, which otherwise I would never have discovered thanks to this centre."

Music is another art form that is again within easy reach of members of the friends of Children Club. In the music room, boxes are all over the place, and new equipment is being brought into the well carpeted, nicely decorated room. Mr. Farouq Zouhail, the vice president, supervised and expressed his great gratitude to all those who have extended help and support to the two centres — apparently all these boxes in the music room were donations. "We have felt the generosity of the people through the various donations we received; we have also felt the enthusiasm of the people for such community centres, and we hope our current two centres will encourage other committee and voluntary groups to follow suit, thus bringing about the continuity of the idea of community centres."

"We need more volunteers to come in and help us, though; we occasionally have a number of mothers who come in and give a hand, but still it is not enough. We call on university students and other youths to think about coming in and helping out. They would be of great help not only to us but also to their community."

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### Repression in Palestinian academia

## Arab universities vs. Israeli military

*In the first of this two-part series, published yesterday, Dr. Naseer Aruri presented an outline of the post-Camp David 'iron fist' policy of the Israeli military authorities in the occupied Arab territories which, he said, was 'designed to inhibit all forms of political activity...' All forms of organisation which could 'constitute the foundations of a (Palestinian Arab) nation state' have been under attack. The restrictions on the Palestinian academic community should be seen within this context of repression of institutions contributing to formation of a state. Dr. Aruri details the military orders, the army attacks, the banning of books and faculty and the overall disruption of the educational process by the occupying regime. He has found, however, that despite 14 years of facing policies of a colonial-settler state, the Palestinian people is no less 'determined today than it was in 1967 to resist the repressive atmosphere of the military.'*

#### Work permits as blackmail

NOW, PERMITS for faculty have been reduced from nine years, later to six months, then three and one month and nowadays for only 15 days. These restrictions clearly disrupt the educational process and reduce the quality of education. Instructors can hardly plan their courses or even count assuredly on being present to conduct their classes. Nor could the institutes of higher learning engage in even short-term planning since faculty work permits could be revoked at the whims of army officers without explanation or a proper notice.

At Birzeit University last November, Jawad Barghouti professor of cultural studies, who was on leave from North Carolina State University at Raleigh to teach in the West Bank, found his work permit denied, effective immediately after he had begun to teach. This incident took place while a U.S. academic delegation, of which I was a member, was visiting Palestinian universities in the occupied territories. At Al Najah National University we met an American professor (Dr. Gordon) who had to leave his passport at the Israeli ministry of interior for six weeks and wait for six months to obtain his work permit.

Another Al Najah professor, Dr. Walid Mustafa, was asked to leave the country within 72 hours in June 1980, and he actually left.

The universities, at present, are being blackmailed by the authorities, as are a considerable number of non-resident faculty members (both Palestinian and foreign) whose work and residence permits are withheld, pending university compliance with Order No. 854. Our delegation was told last November by a Birzeit University official that 40 faculty members had no permission to work, 20 of whom are Palestinian. He added: "Last week, I asked the military governor about the work permits for these 40 teachers. He said they are here on my desk, but I wouldn't give them to you."

In addition to the 40 at Birzeit there were 30 at Al Najah, and 20 at Bethlehem University who have not yet received their work permits. Arab professors who carry Israeli citizenship require special permits from the military governor of the district in which their universities are located. Sometimes they are served with restraining orders forbidding them to enter the West Bank.

of new programmes: At Al Najah the request for permission to open a college of agriculture was denied without any explanation.

Agriculture is of course a particularly sensitive field of study in an area where the Israeli government's settlement policy is aimed at preempting or confiscating Palestinian farmland and water resources.

While another request for permission to open an engineering college is pending, the trustees of Al Najah are even less hopeful that the Israeli response would be positive, given the field's pre-empted military relatedness.

At Bethlehem University, our delegation was told that a request for a new programme in the hotel management field designed to train and qualify students as tourist guides was denied by the military authorities. "The emphasis in guided tours in the occupied areas now is on Hebrew sites. Coverage of Muslim and Christian monuments is slipshod," according to the president of the university.

Order No. 854 has also affected the nursing and social work programmes at Bethlehem. Students who are required to do practical training at the Hussein Hospital in nearby Beit Jala, were actually made to stop by the military

#### From Al Fajr, Occupied Jerusalem

authorities in October 1980, since they had no permits. In the meantime, request for such permits has been pending since April 1980.

The universities are also required to provide the military authorities with detailed information about the academic calendar, the names of local and foreign instructors, as well as the names of students. The inquest does not end at this point; it extends to other items including the full name, the date of license, citizenship and passport number, field of specialisation and place of residence at present. They also request a breakdown on the composition of the student body with respect to geographic origin, i.e., the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Israel 'proper' or foreign countries.

Gaza and Jerusalem students must obtain special permits to attend West Bank universities. In addition to its surveillance utility, the data and the manner in which it is structured is designed to promote the purpose of fragmenting and segmenting Palestinian society and keeping it on the defensive.

#### Programmes prevented

THE ARBITRARY DENIAL of permits extends beyond the harassment of individuals, however, and is aimed specifically at preventing the organisation and creation of a whole range of associations and groups. It can be used to delay or prohibit the institution

#### Control over books, equipment

STRICT CONTROL is also exercised by the military authorities over the acquisition policies of educational materials such as books, journals and laboratory equipment. All books entering the country are subject to censorship. Books on nuclear physics, as well as science equipment such as discs

with even less radioactivity than a television set, are strictly prohibited. The Bethlehem president told us: "You have to prepare three years ahead for equipment and books... we bring them across the bridge and give them to the censor who will go through them book by book. It takes several months to determine what goes and what does not."

At Birzeit, we were told about a list of 1187 books which had been banned since 1977. They deal with a wide range of subjects from Palestinian folklore to Islamic thought, including such books as *The Islamic Dictionary*, *Arab Society* and *The Palestine Question*, *With Kamal Jubbata and The Arab Awakening*.

With regard to laboratory equipment, the authorities do not only scrutinise for military potential, but they also levy taxes some times 100 per cent of their value and custom duties on approved equipment, as well as on building material and office machines. Birzeit University, the only institution of higher learning which predated the occupation, was granted exemption from custom duties and taxes by the Jordanian government. Israel refused an application for exemption by the university in 1970 even though Israeli educational institutions are rebated for custom duties or taxes that they incur.

#### Resistance and its result

THE SITUATION TODAY with regard to Order No. 854 can best be described as a stalemate. The order was defied since the time it was promulgated. Birzeit University is in a different position from Bethlehem, Al Najah and the other specialised institutes in that it was the only chartered university prior to 1967. Other universities had to obtain permits in order to exist, but Birzeit is faced with having to relinquish its autonomy and submit to a foreign army.

The government in Israel does not exercise such authority and control over the universities. They are academically independent of the ministries of education, let alone the army. Hence, it was at Birzeit where violence first erupted over Order No. 854.

When the student council planned a Palestine Week festival November 16-22, 1980, the military governor of Ramallah gave the university three choices: (1) to submit the Palestine Week programme consisting of cultural exhibits, songs and folklore for approval item by item, (2) to cancel the programme, (3) to defy his order. The university refused to submit the programme for approval, since that would have set a precedent for compliance with Order No. 854 and submitting to the authority of the education department of the military governor's office.

As the university decided to both cancel and defy, the governor punished the university by ordering it closed for one week, a decision which touched off protests throughout the occupied territory. Many students were shot, some of whom sustained serious injuries.

Commenting on the incident which sparked so much violence in the area, the dean of students at Birzeit said: "We have committed the crime that some of the students, with colouring pens, coloured small pieces of paper with the colours of the Palestinian flag and had this flag on their chests. Israeli law prohibits the displaying of the Palestinian flag."

Dr. Sari Nusseibeh, a professor of cultural studies at Birzeit said: "It is absurd to pretend that you can have Palestinians who have no national feeling. The Israeli government will have to close kindergarten too; it will have to go down right to the bottom of the educational ladder."

Army Major General Danny Matt, coordinator of the occupied

territories, reacted to this incident on Israeli television by saying that "Birzeit is the centre of all violence" in the Ramallah area and that orders had been sent from abroad to reactivate West Bank turbulence, implying, of course, that such orders emanated from the PLO in Beirut. Yet, the repeated midnight searches of dormitories and other break-ins have failed to uncover any political or para-military cells at Birzeit or at the other universities.

That fact is that the military authorities use violence preemptively and routinely to intimidate both students and faculty in conformity with the Begin government's "iron fist" policy for dealing with political dissent. These repressive measures have unwittingly brought about the opposite of what they were intended to achieve. That sector of the Palestinian people which, for 14 years has had to endure living in a colonial settler framework, is not less determined today than it was in 1967 to resist the repressive atmosphere of the military.

#### Education consumed by politics

The educational process, however, is threatened by the constant surveillance of the military authorities, the nagging questions, the daily calls, the beating of students and faculty, the firing of tear gas canisters - even in classrooms, and the live bullets. It is further strained by the persistent anxiety of faculty over visas, work permits and their basic livelihood; and it is eroded as the entire staff is pre-occupied with searching for detained students and haggling with arrogant officers over the terms of releasing the more lucky ones, or having to spend the time generating ideas to counteract future restrictions.

The educational process is indeed consumed as politics permeates student activities and overshadows the curriculum. Students are torn between their responsibilities to their teachers, to their parents, and to their nation and history. To all of these sectors in the Palestinian academic community, Order No. 854 is but another one of those intolerable acts designed to preempt and obfuscate a nation-state in formation.

*Naseer H Aruri is professor of political science at Southeastern Massachusetts University in North Darnmouth, Mass, USA. He is an active member of the Association of Arab-American University Graduates.*

## DE FACTONOMICS

### Population policy for Jordan (Part 2)

By T.A. Jaber

THE DE-EMPHASIS of population matters by development planners in Jordan has reflected itself in the absence of a concrete population policy. Other reflections include the insufficient attention given to manpower planning and population data collection.

Census is a good illustration. The two comprehensive attempts at census in Jordan were undertaken in 1961 and 1979 with an eighteen years gap. Limited financial resources in the early 1970s were considered as an acceptable justification for every strict priority-setting and selection of development projects and activities. However, feasibility studies for all large development projects included in our plans were financed prior to their implementation - a necessary but costly step. The latest census had to wait for UNFPA financing, purchases of the proper equipment and training of the staff for processing the results of the census had taken longer time than expected.

In any case, it is a relief that a census was actually conducted, though after a lengthy period. Its results came as a surprise to policymakers, particularly the population figures which reached 2.15 million in the East Bank of Jordan, compared with the widely-held guessimate of 2.8 million. As a result of the new figure, per capita income had to be revised upward, Jordan stood higher in the list of developing countries, the supply of our labour force appeared to be more limited, and an implicit preference for a larger population evolved.

An advanced tabulation of a 2 per cent sample of the population was undertaken by the department of statistics. Its results were announced few weeks ago. For our purpose here, I shall highlight briefly some of the findings of this informative study:

1. The geographical distribution of population leaves a lot to be desired: Only 11 per cent of the East Bank is populated with 56 per cent of total population residing in Amman Governorate. The two southern governorates of Maan and Kerak are very thinly populated and account for 5 and 7 per cent of Jordan's population. The planning objective of decentralising the location of development projects needs much more efforts to be exerted. Regional planning has to be institutionalised and established as the arm for project identification, priority-setting and implementation. Other rural-urban migration to continue and will intensify population concentration and deepen our reliance on foreign labour in agriculture.

2. Our labour supply is limited, though it is potentially on the increase. Less than half (44 per cent) of our manpower is actually employed, which reflects the high enrolment rates in the education system and the low participation rates of females in the labour force. The labour participation has been found to be lower than we have thought (18 per cent) which worsens already excessive dependency rate. The public sector is the largest employer in Jordan with a 45 per cent share of employment in the public administration, defence and social services. Employment conditions change with social and economic development; there is a lot to be hoped for in this respect. We shall see on the policy implications of our labour market in coming articles.

3. Availability of services: Our population has a mixed picture. Almost all of Jordan's population are settled in a house or dwelling. About two-thirds of our people are literate; high percentage of dwellings are provided with electricity, water and oil facilities. However, quantitative figures do not reflect the quality of services, where improvement is needed. Between 20 and 30 per cent of our population are deprived of various facilities and services. This segment of our people requires special attention and their case should be considered in the total population picture.



## A questioning era

THE CONTINUING inability of the Arab World to respond in any concrete manner to the latest series of Israeli attacks in Lebanon is going to reinforce the already serious debate that is taking place throughout the Arab World about such basic issues as: What resources, if any, does the Arab World have to use in its battle against Israel? What is the appropriate Arab response to the continued American support for Israeli policies in the area? What is the role of the Arab oil producers in confronting Israel and the United States?

There are serious questions being asked by the average citizen in every Arab country, questions that stem from a severe degree of frustration, disillusionment and helplessness in the face of American-Israeli arrogance and aggression. The contradictions inherent in a Third World region trying to fight a political and a developmental battle simultaneously are starting to come to the fore. Either we can accumulate money and material objects or we can accumulate self-confidence and credibility - but we cannot expect to do both.

The obvious inability of the Arab World to make any sort of reply to Israel's runaway militarism is not going to remain unquestioned by the Arab people themselves, because the extent of the humiliation being suffered with every new Israeli aggression is reaching crisis proportions. The onus of responsibility is going to fall increasingly on those Arab states that have the financial and mineral resources to act effectively on the international stage. This is a time of deep questioning in the Arab World. A lack of intelligent answers would be yet another major catastrophe.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'Y: For the second consecutive day, Israel has continued its genocide of the Lebanese and Palestinians in Beirut and in southern Lebanon. For the second consecutive day also, there has been no sign suggesting that an Arab measure might be taken to confront the carnage. Even those, who hoped that the U.N. Security Council might save their face in one way or another, could not get out of the world body but a statement summing up its futile discussions.

Yes! This is what is happening, and it is not strange. Why should the Security Council take the trouble of adopting a resolution, even if it is futile, as long as the Arabs have reached a point where hundreds of them are killed and hundreds others are wounded in two days while they are standing still without taking any action? Why should the butcher lift his knife away from the throat of the victims, as long as his overseas country, his factories and his installations are enjoying the everflowing Arab oil and Arab funds which are used to manufacture the instruments of the carnage?

It is time to address Saudi Arabia and the Arab Gulf states and to tell them in all truthfulness and frankness that they should shoulder their pan-Arab responsibility by taking the initiative of using the oil weapon and funds. It is illogical by all standards to keep these weapons in their golden sheathes while Arab blood is spilled and Arab airspace is violated in Lebanon in the manner that is taking place now.

The Gulf states, led by Saudi Arabia, should immediately perform their role, without any hesitation or delay, particularly that Arab oil and funds are among the most important sources of Arab self-strength. Such power should not be frozen, while the Arab Nation is receiving one blow after another.

The Arab blood, which is running in streams, is more precious than all the oil and the wealth; Arab dignity, which is being trampled over, is far more valuable than all the oil and the wealth as well.

We say it loud and clear and close to the ears of the Arab masses which will not forgive, that it is high time for the battle of the oil and funds and that there is no room for hesitation or failure to shoulder our responsibility.

In the heroes of the Palestinian resistance, who have not been frightened by the massacre, we say that such a people cannot be crushed, regardless of the cruelty of the plotters. The struggle of the heroic Palestinian people will remain the torch whose light will awaken the dormants, whose fire will burn the plotters and those who fail to perform their duty.

AL DUSTOUR: When the fanatic Zionists burned Al Aqsa Mosque more than 10 years ago, the Arab and Islamic worlds were shaken and everyone called for confronting the aggression and repulsing it. But all that remained mere rhetoric which was forgotten by time, and Israel continued its acts of aggression to the point where many people thought that we had become accustomed to these acts of aggression and that this was our fate from which we could not escape. Consequently, we have come to live in a state of accepting defeat and being addicted to acquiescence to aggression.

The Arab World was shaken another time about 40 days ago when the enemy planes bombed the Iraqi nuclear reactor; and destroyed it in an unprecedented act of piracy. Again our reaction was mere rhetoric and the Arab giant continued in his deep sleep as if it were a dead body without life in it.

While the dead bodies of Arab men, women and children were falling to the lower floors of Beirut buildings; and the blood of martyrs was mixed with Israeli missile shrapnel in Beirut, Sidon and Damour, we again raised our voices in wailing as if the Arab land had become a theatre for a tragedy in which the role of the Arab peoples was that of spectators.

We can see the oaked reality of the Arab tragedy in Lebanon. There in Lebanon the vision is clearer than anywhere else. There the Arabs and their existence are facing the destiny shaped by the circumstances of dismemberment and shameful humiliation. We demand a practical reply to the tragedy of Lebanon, reply different from all previous reactions which we heard during the Al Aqsa arson and other Israeli acts of aggression.



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## MIDDLE EAST

### Jibril warns of Israeli plan to overrun South Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 19 (A.P.) — A Palestinian leader said today Israel may be planning to overrun southern Lebanon in an attempt to widen its security belt along the Lebanese-Israeli border.

Dr. Ahmad Jibril, code-named Jihad, in an interview with Lebanese daily As Safir, said Israeli plan could be carried in three phases. An invasion of Palestinian held area around village of Nabatiyah up to Beirut. Continued airstrikes against Christian positions in southern Lebanon and Beirut and assassinations of Palestinian leaders in the Lebanese capital.

The aim of this would be to use the Israeli army and rocket forces from the area," Mr. Jibril said. He added this would lead to a compromise whereby Israel would demand that United Nations forces take over the area. He explained this would widen its security belt along its northern border.

Mr. Jibril added that such an action could bring the Israeli army face to face with Syrian occupying forces north of the Golan Heights and this would lead to a new Arab-Israeli war.

Israel has launched six air raids against Palestinian positions in Lebanon in the past eight days. Diplomatic sources in Beirut have suggested that the pattern of the attacks suggests Israel may try to close the 12 kilometre gap in the international buffer zone between the commandos and pro-Israeli Christians in South Lebanon.

The 5,000-man U.N. peacekeeping force was dispatched to Lebanon after the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon.

Mr. Habib Chantli, secretary-general of the 40-nation Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO), sent cables to Mr. Arafat and Lebanese President Elias Sarkis announcing the organisation's solidarity with them, the official Saudi press agency said.

In the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid Abdullahi discussed the Israeli raid with U.S. charge d'affaires, Mr. Patrick Nicholas, the official emirates news agency reported.

An official Saudi statement said it was consulting other members of an Arab League follow-up committee in Lebanon to include on the agenda of its next meeting the question of Israeli attacks.

"The subject would top the agenda with a view to adopting a decisive unified Arab stand against such criminal aggression,"

Command, one of the groups that make up the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), but to the PLO's main commando group, Fatah, and the leftist Lebanese national movement. He said Libyan aid was such that there was no need for further Arab aid.

Libya is said to be training PFLP-commandos to fly bomb-laden planes for suicide operations against Israel. Mr. Jibril said PFLP-commandos were training to fly Soviet-made MIG-23 fighter jets in Libya and added Libyan aid to Palestinians amounted to "hundreds of millions of U.S. dollars."

### Gulf states condemn Israel, seek decisive Arab stand

BAHRAIN, July 19 (R) — Arab governments in the Gulf today condemned Israel for attacking Lebanon, and Saudi Arabia said it was seeking a special conference to consider a decisive, unified Arab stand against the Jewish state.

The head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Mr. Yasser Arafat, also cabled the Gulf states urging a special meeting of the Arab Defence Council.

"This is the least the Arab countries can do to face the war between the PLO and the Lebanese forces and the Israelis," he said in messages to Gulf leaders.

An official statement from Kuwait said it was prepared to attend any meeting at any time to discuss the latest situation in Lebanon.

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"The subject would top the agenda with a view to adopting a decisive unified Arab stand against such criminal aggression,"

### Kuwait reports cholera cases

KUWAIT, July 19 (R) — Kuwait said today that three cases of cholera had been found in the country, the first reports of the disease in the Gulf since an outbreak in Jordan last month.

Kuwait Health Minister Abdel Rahman Al Awadi told reporters after a cabinet meeting two of those infected had come from the West Bank of the Jordan and one from Jordan.

Gulf countries have introduced stringent health checks since the Jordanian outbreak, in which four people have died and more than 500 cases have been reported.

The committee, made up of the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria, Lebanon and the Arab League secretary-general, is scheduled to hold its third meeting in Lebanon on July 25 to continue discussing a national reconciliation plan for Lebanon.

The committee was revived after the start of the Syrian missile crisis in Lebanon.

The government statements denouncing Israel made no direct attacks on the United States, which is the main supplier of arms to the Jewish state.

Kuwait and the UAE today asked for urgent medical aid to treat the wounded in Lebanon.

The secretary-general of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) has also described Washington's treatment of the Arab World as humiliating and has called for Arab solidarity to face up to the U.S. and Israel.

In an interview published today in the Beirut English-language weekly "Monday Morning," Mr. Abdullah Bishara attacked U.S. support for Israel and said: "We do not see any real hope of an improvement in the relationship between the U.S. and the Arab World."

The official of the six-nation grouping established in May was commenting on the sharp escalation of Israeli attacks on Lebanon and last month's Israeli air raid on an Iraqi nuclear reactor outside Baghdad.

Mr. Bishara, previously Kuwait's chief representative at the United Nations, was quoted as saying that the U.S. response to the Israeli attack against Baghdad "was insulting, humiliating to the Arabs."

He said a U.S. statement read to the U.N. Security Council was "a total apology" for Israel and called on Arab countries to unite against U.S. support for the Jewish state.

The GCC is composed of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman and Bahrain.

Mr. Bishara said he did not rule out the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and members of the council in the future but he rejected involvement of either superpower in the Gulf region.

"We want no military others from the Western bloc or the Eastern bloc, because if we accept an offer from either side we will be portrayed as subservient to that side or collaborators with it," he said.

He was referring to the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, designed to intervene in the case of a threat to Gulf security.

With the creation of the GCC, the Gulf was approaching a major transformation, Mr. Bishara said.

He said an economic agreement drafted by GCC ministers, if implemented at a November summit meeting, "will change the Gulf from different entities into one large entity."

### 10 more executed in Iran

LONDON, July 19 (R) — Ten more people have been executed in Iran, Iranian state radio said today.

It said nine people were executed in the central Iranian city of Kerman early today. One man was a drug smuggler and the others had been found guilty of armed robbery or acting against the state, the radio said.

The tenth man, belonging to the Mujahedin-e-Khalq, an underground leftist Muslim organisation, was executed in his prison cell in the northern city of Tabriz last night, the radio said.

Elsewhere in Iran, a leading Iranian clergyman who said he handed over his son to security officials after discovering he had "fallen prey to counter-revolutionaries" has called on other people to follow his example in turning in opponents of the government, the state radio also reported.

The radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), said the appeal came from Hojatoleslam Ghulamreza Ahsani in the northwestern provincial capital of Orumiyyeh.

"At a time when the Islamic revolution is in danger the revolutionary people should sacrifice even their dearest ones," Hojatoleslam Ahsani told worshippers in a prayer recently.

Some 2000 have been executed by firing squad since last month's dismissal of former President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr by Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

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Tender Documents may be obtained from the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities/ Tourism Project on or after July 20, 1981 from the following address:

**Petra and Jerash Development Administration**  
Jabal Amman, Third Circle  
Tel: 41275 P.O.B. 5403  
Amman, Jordan.

Tenders shall receive one complete set of the tender documents including drawings, technical specifications and conditions of contract upon payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 10.

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**Yusef Alami**  
Project Director.

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# ECONOMY

## Mobil mobilises \$6b in fight for Conoco

News Analysis By Howard Luxenberg

**NEW YORK, July 19 (R) - Mobil, the second largest oil company in the United States, has arranged a six-billion-dollar credit line to back its fight to acquire Conoco, the country's ninth largest oil company.**

But there is considerable opinion on Wall Street that the big Du Pont Chemical Company holds the lead in the bidding.

Some analysts believe Mobil's \$7.7 billion offer for Conoco, which is being pursued by two other corporate giants, could drive the price for the company above \$100 a share. The stock closed at just under \$88 Friday on the New York Stock Exchange.

Mobil told Reuters it had arranged a credit for \$6 billion with a group of international banks led by Citibank in what was believed to be the largest loan arranged so far in connection with the Conoco bidding.

The analysts suggested, however, that Mobil was more likely to run foul of laws designed to promote competition than either of its two rivals — Du Pont and Seagram company, the big Canadian liquor concern.

"The justice department won't stand for it," said Thomas Brown, of the brokerage house butcher and singer.

A justice department spokesman said the proposed acquisition of Conoco by Mobil would receive close scrutiny.

Mr. Brown, an energy analyst who also closely follows Du Pont, said he believed the chemical company was leading in the bidding battle because it would have fewest anti-monopoly problems. Du Pont has offered \$7.5 billion

in stock and cash for all of Conoco's stock, while Seagram has offered to acquire 51 per cent for \$85 a share, up from its original offer of \$73 a share for 41 per cent of the company.

Oil industry analysts believe Texaco, the third largest U.S. oil company, is still interested in Conoco.

At Conoco's request, Texaco two weeks ago informally discussed an all-cash merger deal with Conoco. Texaco said on July 7 it had made no offer to Conoco, and since then the company has kept a low profile.

Discussing the anti-monopoly aspects, Mobil acknowledged both it and Conoco were engaged in production, refining and marketing of petroleum, ownership of coal reserves and certain areas of the uranium and chemical businesses.

It maintained, however, that areas of overlap fitted within justice department guidelines set in 1968 and should not violate the law.

Mobil said the fact the guidelines had been in effect since they were issued by the Johnson administration strengthened its position that a merger between Mobil and Conoco should not encounter anti-monopoly difficulties.

But some analysts and Conoco itself do not fully agree with Mobil.

Conoco said in a statement the Mobil bid raised substantial anti-monopoly and other public policy issues of national importance.

Conoco, which has endorsed Du Pont's bid, said it could not give a formal response to the Mobil offer until its board reviewed the proposal early next week and the necessary documents had been filed with the securities and exchange commission. Energy analyst Stephen

Maresca of Argus research corporation said the anti-trust (anti-monopoly) aspect was the best thing Du Pont had going for it.

"I just think there would be more pressure on the justice department to try and stop a Conoco-Mobil merger than a Conoco-Du Pont merger," Mr. Maresca said.

Paul Miles of the Cyrus J. Lawrence brokerage house also doubted whether the government

would permit Mobil to acquire Conoco.

"It would create a large entity in the resource area and I find it hard to believe the United States would allow it," he said.

But Sanford Margoshes of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields offered a different view. He said Mobil was "a tough competitor that doesn't like to lose, and it has a great depth of financial resources with which to wage a takeover battle."

Mr. Margoshes also said it was conceivable Texaco might enter the fray, and that bidding for Conoco could go as high as \$115 a share.

Mr. Margoshes said Mobil might have difficulty with anti-monopoly authorities, but he added that the company might be using its bid as a test to see how much resistance it encountered.

Reuter

## U.S. silver sales plan worries Peru, Mexico

**LIMA, July 19 (R) - Peru is coordinating with Mexico and Canada to try to persuade the United States not to go ahead with the planned sale of one million ounces per week of its silver reserves starting in October,** Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella said yesterday.

The Peruvian and Mexican foreign ministries have instructed their ambassadors in Washington to present a formal request to the U.S. government, Mr. Arias told newsmen.

Mexico is the world's largest silver producer and Peru the fourth. Both have said they would be seriously hit if the U.S. government went ahead with its planned sale.

## Japan's video recorder dilemma

By Max Wilkinson

**The extraordinary appetite which the world is now showing for video tape recorders has taken even the Japanese manufacturers by surprise and presented them with a difficult dilemma.**

One the one hand, the tough struggle between the two competing Japanese systems for market share means that they must expand capacity rapidly — and much the easiest way of doing that would be to build new factories in Japan, close to the component suppliers and the engineering centres.

But, on the other hand, the effect of this latest electronic plaything on the balance of trade between Japan and the rest of the world is already slightly embarrassing, and could soon become even dangerous.

In the current year, it is expected that worldwide sales of video recorders will reach \$4.7 billion and will build up rapidly to \$11 billion by 1984 (at current values), which is roughly the value of present world production of colour television sets. Further growth seems likely as far as the speculative eye can see.

About 95 per cent of the 7 million machines expected to be sold this year will be made in Japan but

nearly 80 per cent of them will be sold abroad, according to Japanese estimates. This year imports of video recorders by the U.S. and Europe will each be worth around \$1 billion.

The two Japanese systems which are fighting for supremacy are the Video Home System (VHS), developed by Japanese Victor Company (JVC), the Matsushita subsidiary, and the Betamax, developed by Sony.

Last year, it is estimated the VHS accounted for 67 per cent of Japanese production and this year its share is said to be edging up to over 70 per cent. These two Japanese systems compete in Europe with the Philips/Grundig V2000 system.

Philips, which was a pioneer of video recorders for home use, suffered the penalty of being too early in the market. Its earlier machines were overtaken by the Betamax and VHS systems and it lost its lead in the European market while it was developing its present V2000 machine in co-

operation with Grundig.

This machine is said to be fully competitive with Japanese models, but at present has only around 15 to 20 per cent of the European market and does not sell in Japan and the U.S. at all.

However, Philips, with a production capacity of 1 million

that of colour television sets, but VTRs will increasingly become integrated into the design of the TV set itself. They will also be the hub of a completely new range of consumer equipment such as video cameras which could well threaten the very existence of the present home movie industry.

**Japanese firms dominate the video recorder industry, an embarrassment in one of the world's fastest-growing industries. To avoid familiar trade problems, they have to expand production capacity abroad, whether or not that is more efficient.**

Machines a year in Vienna is now planning to double capacity with the conversion of a factory in Krefeld, Germany. This, with the Grundig factory in Nuremberg, would give the Philips systems a potential output of 2.5 million a year.

As sales of these machines have been growing exponentially since 1977, it is clear that continued Japanese dominance of this new technology would provoke political and industrial anxiety in the U.S. and in Europe.

The main reason is that the video recorder will become much the most important product in the world's consumer electronics market, eclipsing even the colour television set itself.

Not only will the value of video recorders rival or even overtake

The Japanese can see that these factors will add enormous strength to their already dominant position in the world's consumer electronics markets. But they are also anxious about the effect of their further success on protectionist pressures, which are already quite strident in the U.S. and Europe.

Only five years ago, when the video revolution was just getting under way, many Japanese believed that VTR production was the one sector in which Japanese excellence would be immune from the world's criticism. The VTR was, after all, an entirely new product and its development represented a clean fight between the three rival systems.

This was, therefore, an entirely different case to those of shipbuilding, motor bicycles, tele-

vision sets, cars, or ball bearings, where the Japanese exports have been accused of damaging or destroying established industries.

Surely, it was argued, if free trade meant anything at all, the Japanese could not be criticised for taking the risk of developing a complex product made up from 3,000 parts and high precision mechanics, and selling it to anyone who would buy.

However, the success of the product has been so great, and its possible developments are so far-reaching, that it would seem, at the least, politically expedient for the Japanese to set up production plants overseas.

Matsushita, which together with JVC produces nearly half of the Japanese total of VTRs, has been looking closely at the possibility of a deal with Blaupunkt, the Bosch subsidiary in Germany, for setting up a new plant. JVC is considering similar possibilities with Thorn in the U.K. though still in a fairly general way.

Matsushita's motives are partly practical, since there would be an obvious advantage in setting up a production plant close to one of its main markets.

Mr. Kyutaro Isomura, executive vice-president of Matsushita Electric Trading (the exporting arm of the company), says: "In view of the increasing trade friction and other issues, our policy is to increase the proportion of overseas sales which come from overseas production."

However, in the case of the VTR, the difficulties of transferring the technology overseas are considerable. In the first place it is a complex product made up from 3,000 separate components, about six times as many as in the simpler television sets, and it requires high precision engineering during its assembly.

Consequently, the capital costs are very high. Matsushita, which uses long lines of robots to machine and assemble the tape transport mechanism, has invested \$350 million so far in its three main factories in Japan, which will have a total capacity of around 2 million units a year by

the end of this year. Total investment by the Japanese industry in VTR plant will probably have reached around \$1.2 billion by then.

Against this huge scale of investment, any European plant would therefore need to be of substantial size, unless it were merely a "screwdriver operation" for putting together Japanese-made sub-

components. The transfer of technology made more difficult by the continuous and rapid evolution of designs and production methods. In only four years a completely new generation of machines has been evolved, and even the new machines will be subjected to a steady rationalisation of components.

Matsushita, for example, has 250 research and development engineers in its VTR division alone, with many others giving support from among the other 23 laboratories in the group.

It would be quite impossible in European operation to keep pace with the changes pouring out of these laboratories unless it were tied umbilically to the main group in Japan. Even then, it would not be nearly as convenient for Matsushita as a plant near its home base without a language barrier.

The dilemma, from a European point of view, is that if it waits until the VTR has become a more mature product, not subject to such rapid change, it may be too late. By then, the whole technology could have passed European companies by, with the exception of Philips.

At that time, there might not be the expansion left in the market to justify a European plant based on Japanese know-how. And by then, without doubt, television sets will be as commonplace as radio-cassette recorders are now.

There would, in short, be little chance for most European manufacturers to stay in the main stream of the consumer electronics business.

Financial Times News Feature

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مكتبنا في الأردن

## Orthodox taste bitter defeat

**AMMAN, July 19 (J.T.)** — After a fair start to the season by Amman they overwhelmed Orthodox with a 4-1 victory last night in the last match of the third week of the football league Premier Division.

Amman looked the better team throughout the match. Their tactics seemed different to the two previous games in the league.

The goals came in the 14th, 42nd, 65th and 84th minute of the game. The scorers were, Samer Barkat, Ibrahim Sadiq, Hani Abu Al Leil (2) respectively.

The match was attended by ministers of youth, information and finance and also attended by the president of the National Consultative Council.

The ministers met with sport journalists during the halftime break to discuss various aspects of the football league.

### Faisally 1, Hussein 0

Faisally joined Ramtha and Wildat at the top of the Premier Division on Friday night when they defeated Hussein 1-0.

Faisally's goal was scored in the 35th minute of the first half. A long cross from the right wing was met by Khaleed Awad who volleyed the ball past Hussein's goalkeeper Rafeh Damin.

It was an even match with both teams leaving equal share of the play, except in the last few minutes of the second half when Hussein dominated the play in order to equalise but Faisally's defence did not surrender.

The match was attended by the ministers of youth, information and minister of information, Dr. Adnan Badran - president of Hussein F.C. also attended the match.

### PREMIER DIVISION STANDINGS

	P	W	D	L	F	A	PTS
Ramtha	3	2	1	0	8	2	5
Faisally	3	2	1	0	3	0	5
Wildat	3	2	1	0	4	2	5
Jazeera	3	1	2	0	4	1	4
Al Ahli	3	2	0	1	6	4	4
Al Faram	3	1	1	1	3	4	3
Hussein	3	1	0	2	5	7	2
Amman	3	1	0	2	4	7	2
Al Jcil	3	0	0	3	1	5	0
Orthodox	3	0	0	3	2	8	0

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## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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**Q.**—When is a trump suit agreed upon? I always thought that, if opener rebids his own suit, to all intents and purposes that should be treated as the agreed trump suit by both partners. But we got into a lot of trouble the other night when my partner and I got our wires crossed. He opened and rehid apados and I started cue-bidding. Unfortunately, he thought I was showing new suits and we ended up in a hopeless contract. Can you help?—L. Jefferson, New York City

[This question has been awarded the weekly prize.]

**A.**—The fact that opener has been forced to rehid his suit does not necessarily mean that it is good enough to be the trump suit. On occasion, opener might even have been forced to rehid a ragged five-card suit because responder has taken up most of the available bidding space.

By and large, a suit is not agreed upon until it has been bid by one player and raised by the other. However, there are certain exceptions.

Let us assume that the opening bid was three hearts. When partner has shown a seven-card suit, it is unlikely that he has support for any of your suits, and it does not make sense for you to bid a suit simply to try to

improve the contract. Therefore, a new suit by you over partner's preempt is forcing and, for the moment, partner should assume that his suit is the agreed suit unless he has support for your suit, in which case he may raise.

Here's another case. Partner opens the bidding with one no trump and you jump to three hearts. Partner now bids a suit. Again, that is not an attempt to find a better spot to play the hand. It is a cue-bid, which shows support for your suit, a maximum no trump, first-round control in the bid suit and slam interest.

Or this. You respond at the one-level to partner's opening bid, and partner now jumps to the four-level in a new suit. That is an advance cue-bid agreeing partner's suit as trumps and showing control in that suit.

We admit that there are occasions where partner has opened and simply rebid this suit and your next action now sets his suit as trumps—for the moment anyway. For example:

North South

1♦ 2♠

2♦ 4NT

South's jump to four no trump is Blackwood, and surely is based on a spade fit. If South's club suit was self-sustaining, he would have jumped to three clubs at his first turn.

Lastly, there are also those situations where a suit has been jump rebid, which almost invariably sets that suit as trumps.

## Hinault's third Tour de France in four years

PARIS, July 19 (R) — French world champion Bernard Hinault today won his third Tour de France title in four years through a sea of cheering Parisians flowing along the avenue des Champs Elysees. He sailed home after six circuits of the capital's most beautiful avenue with an enormous overall 14 minute 34 second lead.

Belgian sprint king Eddy Merckens won the last stage from compatriot Alois De Wail with West German Klaus Peter Timpler third.

Hinault's victory had been a foregone conclusion since he took the world's most famous road race by the scruff of the neck 19 days

ago in the Pyrenees.

But the inevitability of Hinault's triumph did nothing to dampen the delight and pride written on the faces of the often blasé Parisians who turned out in their tens of thousands to salute the greatest racer since five-time tour winner Eddy Merck.

Despite a few minor setbacks Hinault looked unstoppable throughout the three-week ordeal which took 151 riders 3,700 km the length and breadth of France and over the border into Belgium. In fact his biggest regret was that no serious contender emerged from the pack to challenge his supremacy. The Tour also failed to produce many new faces since both Van Impe and last year's winner, Dutchman Joop Zoetemelk who finished fourth, are 34-year-old veterans.

Only youngster Philip Anderson of Australia dared to think he could give the champion a run for his money but the individual time trials and the mighty Alps soon proved too much.

The 23-year-old from Melbourne stuck doggedly to Hinault's back wheel during the long haul through the Pyrenees and managed to edge the old familiar names off the front pages for a while. But the effort seemed to sap his strength and Anderson soon tumbled out of the top overall placings as the race swung north.



Bernard Hinault

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## THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



"Gosh, Harriet, the mosquitos aren't THAT bad."

## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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**IMDEG**

**LOCHOS**

**MURBEN**

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Answer: **A**

Yesterday's Jumbles: BIPED LOATH FLABBY OBLONG  
 An. wr: Why you should never confide a secret to a close relative—"BLOOD WILL TELL"

## President Ceausescu opens the World Student Games

BUCHAREST, July 19 (R) — The 11th World Student Games opened here today in conditions that made the swimmers, who will compete in an outdoor pool, the envy of the other athletes.

The opening ceremony at the August 23 stadium, which has no covered stands, was held under a blazing sun and the forecast is for continued hot weather throughout the 10 days of competition which starts tomorrow.

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu opened the games. He should see his country score some early successes in the gymnastics which will produce the first medal winners tomorrow when the men's team and individual competitions take place.

Nadia Comaneci, who after Ceausescu is one of the best known names in Rumania, will make her first appearance before a home crowd in a major international event when she competes in the women's team and individual gymnastics on Tuesday.

She can be reasonably optimistic that the judging controversies that marked her appearances in the 1977 European Championships in Prague and the 1980 Moscow Olympics will not trouble her at Bucharest's palace of sport and culture.

The track and field programme opens on Tuesday, lasts for six days and will account for 39 of the games' 124 gold medals.

If present conditions continue, the marathon runners will have perhaps the most daunting task of the games with their start at six o'clock in the evening next Sunday unlikely to save them from 30-degree heat.

The swimming events promise to be among the keenest of the games with the Americans, Russians and East Germans all well represented. The Canadians, though, are not as strong as expected, with one of their officials today describing their swimmers as only a 'B' team.

## Peanuts



## Andy Capp



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JULY 20, 1981

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A good day to make plans for the days ahead and to take care of the affairs of everyday living that have to do with ordering supplies. Strive to become much more efficient.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Give more thought to home affairs, even if you have to handle outside affairs. Be careful not to lose your temper.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Handle important communication early in the day. Plan transportation affairs intelligently. Sidelstep a troublemaker.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Make sure you study monetary affairs and know where to make needed improvements. Cut down on expenses.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) Use a more courteous approach with others than you have in the past. Attend a group affair in the evening.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Ideal day to handle personal affairs. More affection for loved one is important right now. Finish any work that needs your attention.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Show one who has been loyal that you are most appreciative. Gain the right alliance for a new project you have in mind.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) There are many situations that need your immediate attention and you should not delay in handling them. Show your ability.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Find the right outlets through which to gain the knowledge you need right now. Take the direct route when in motion.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Your bunches are accurate at this time so be sure to follow them. Show increased devotion to loved one.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Know what is expected of you by associates and do your utmost to please them. Don't waste time by being suspicious.

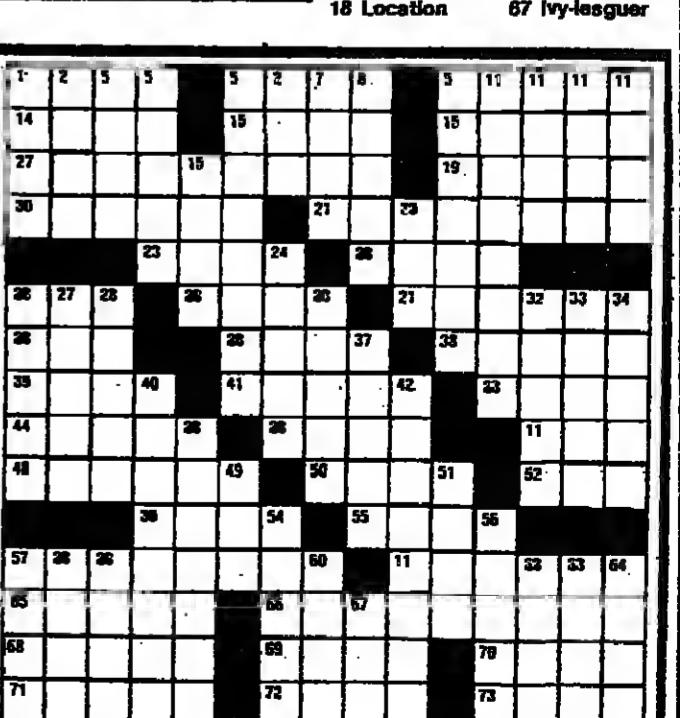
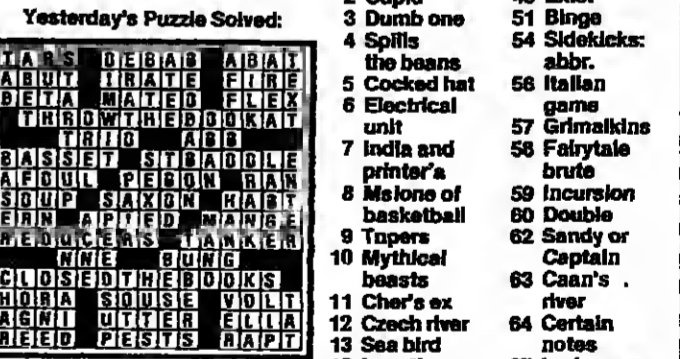
**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Attend to important duties which you've neglected in the past. Take time for needed health treatments.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make plans early to engage in activities with congenials later in the day. Express more devotion to the one you love.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . .** he or she will easily comprehend the emotions of others. Business and merchandising are particularly fine here. Give courses in self-disciplines that could prove helpful throughout lifetime. Don't neglect ethical training. "The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword by Bert H. Kruse

- |               |               |                |                |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>ACROSS</b> | 28 With       | 52 — diem      | 22 Goddess of  |
| 1 Launch      | 29 Love dally | 53 — avis      | healing        |
| 5 Clip        | 31 Purse      | 55 Snowy one   | 24 Poe and     |
| 9 Ancient     | 35 Ending for | 57 Most unso-  | Flath          |
| measura       | material      | phisticated    | 26 Sorts       |
| 14 Mine,      | or social     | 61 Weep        | papers         |
| in Matz       | 36 Straight   | 65 Once more   | 27 Alr         |
| 15 City of    | 38 Trap       | 66 Matz        | 28 Goneril's   |
| Nevada        | 39 Lumber     | 68 Auspicious, | sister         |
| 16 Win by —   | 41 Moral      | astrologi-     | 30 European,   |
| 17 Onetime    | 43 Word to s  | cally          | to a Hindu     |
| rural         | primer        | 69 Cash alte   | 32 Enjoy       |
| cigaretta     | 44 Press, as  | 70 Pine fruit  | thoroughly     |
| materials     | a statute     | 71 Marsh       | 33 Rugged      |
| 19 Forty —    | 46 Chinese;   | 72 Agitated    | 34 Discourage  |
| 20 Sad        | comb. form    | estate         | 37 Antiar      |
| 21 Farmer's   | 47 Western    | 73 DDE and     | points         |
| purchase      | Indian        | others         | 40 Looking     |
| 23 Helt       | 48 Lady of    |                | down on        |
| 25 Grain      | Mexico        |                | 42 Midwest     |
| storage       | 50 Perks      | <b>DOWN</b>    | 45 Apprentice  |
|               |               | 1 Treaty       | 49 Exist       |
|               |               | 2 Cupid        | 51 Binge       |
|               |               | 3 Dumb one     | 54 Sidelinks:  |
|               |               | 4 Spills       | abbr.          |
|               |               | 5 the beans    | 56 Italian     |
|               |               | 6 Cocked hat   | game           |
|               |               | 7 Electrical   | 57 Grifmalins  |
|               |               | 8 unit         | 58 Fairytale   |
|               |               | 9 India and    | brute          |
|               |               | 10 printer's   | 59 Incursion   |
|               |               | 11 Melone of   | 60 Double      |
|               |               | 12 basketbal   | 62 Sandy or    |
|               |               | 9 Tapers       | Captain        |
|               |               | 10 Mythical    | 63 Coan's      |
|               |               | beasts         | 64 Certain     |
|               |               | 11 Chee's ex   | notes          |
|               |               | 12 Czech near  | 67 Ivy-leaquer |
|               |               | 13 Sea bird    |                |
|               |               | 18 Location    |                |



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Handwritten note: حلها من الجمل

# WORLD

## U.S. aim; arms stability to thwart Soviet attack

BONN, July 19 (R) — NATO's decision to modernise its European nuclear force is not negotiable in arms talks with the Soviet Union, Washington's chief disarmament official said in an interview published today.

Eugene Rostow told the West German news magazine Der Spiegel that the U.S. aim was to achieve stability in East-West arms -- to reach a position where the minimum of danger existed of a Soviet attack on Western Europe.

He replied "no" when asked if NATO's decision to respond to the Soviet Union's new SS-20 nuclear missiles by stationing 572 Pershing II and Cruise missiles in Europe was negotiable.

Asked whether this meant stationing the missiles even if Moscow offered to withdraw its medium-range nuclear forces to a point where they could no longer reach Western Europe, Mr. Rostow said: "We'll have to see about that. We'll have to see how things work out."

Asked what limits the United States had in mind in terms of numbers, he said: "any level that we can reach (in negotiations)."

The director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said the Reagan Administration's delay in continuing Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) with Moscow arose from the necessity for the United States to consider what it wanted to achieve.

The SALT II agreement reached under former President Carter was blocked by Congress and opposed by Mr. Reagan in its original form.

## David Dacko cracks down on enemies

BANGUI, Central African Republic, July 19 (A.P.) — President David Dacko, saying opposition to his government has become "intolerable" dissolved two opposition political parties, suspended a third and arrested some of their leaders.

"The actions of the enemies of the republic have become intolerable" Mr. Dacko said in a message broadcast over Radio Bangui yesterday.

Mr. Dacko, who has headed the Central African government since the overthrow of emperor Jean Bedel Bokassa, also announced the creation of a special court and the opening of a judicial inquiry against some opponents for inciting disobedience and revolt, attacks against the security of the state, murder and attempted murder.

The new crackdown comes after the bombing of a movie theatre in Bangui last Tuesday in which three persons were killed and 32 people injured, 18 seriously.

The president said he had ordered the dissolution of the Ubangi Patriotic Front Labour Party, headed by Abel Goumba, and the Central African Movement for National Liberation, led by Idi Lala. All activities of former premier Ange Patasse's movement for the liberation of the Central African people were suspended. Dacko did not specify if Mr. Patasse had been arrested.

The president said international arrest warrants had been issued for party leaders abroad, including Goumba and Lala. The French news agency Agence France Presse (AFP) reported that Lala claimed responsibility for the theatre bombing in a letter post-marked from Lagos, Nigeria.

President Dacko said an investigation by authorities showed that the parties led by Goumba and Lala, with the sympathy of Patasse, were responsible for the demonstrations and riots that have erupted sporadically in the Central African Republic since last spring's elections.

Mr. Dacko, who came to power in a French-backed coup Sept. 20, 1979 that ousted Bokassa and sent him into exile in the Ivory Coast, was elected to a six-year term in March with 50.2 per cent of the vote. It was the first time in 11 years Central Africans had voted for a president and the first time in the 21 years since independence in the former French colony that more than one person was on the ballot.

The announcement of the election results was followed by large demonstrations mostly by Patasse supporters, forcing Mr. Dacko to declare a state of emergency.

The day after the cinema bombing, police reported finding bombs at the Central African power company and at the state-run diamond export office. Both bombs were defused.

## Re-election of Kania a triumph for moderates

WARSAW, July 19 (R) — Stanislaw Kania's election to remain Polish Communist Party leader tonight caps an extraordinary year for a man who rose from obscurity to preside over one of the Soviet bloc's most tumultuous revolutions.

When he took office in an early morning crisis on Sept. 6 last year, Stanislaw Kania was known only to a few as the Polish internal security supremo.

It was an unlikely start for a man destined to become the guarantor of Poland's process of Odnova or reform and the target of strident attacks by Warsaw's allies, who saw his concessions as a grave threat to Communist orthodoxy.

Mr. Kania came to power as the ink was drying on the historic Gdansk accords which spawned the Soviet bloc's first and only free trade union movement, Solidarity.

Many reckoned he faced an impossible task as he set about containing a stampede for reform at home, sorting through an economic catastrophe, reassuring the Kremlin that Poland was still a loyal ally and holding in check a group of tenacious hard-liners in his party.

Mr. Kania, who is credited with being one of the first to decide against using force on strikers last summer, fought his adversaries with quiet diplomacy and moderation.

Some 11 months later, there are signs that the revolution in both the ruling Communist Party and the country at large is under control. Moscow, if not totally happy, appears reassured and Polish hard-liners have beaten a retreat.

His election victory gives Mr. Kania some firmer ground after months of perilous tight-rope walking, analysts said.

Mr. Kania pulled Poland through 11 months of crisis with a Communist Party central committee which was the legacy of disgraced ex-leader Edward Gierek.

The committee and other senior communists frequently kicked against the goal and one Politburo member, Mr. Tadeusz Grabski, even challenged Mr. Kania for power.

He held on, however, and brought his divided party to Warsaw for an emergency congress and the first ever democratic elections at such a gathering.

Mr. Grabski vanished into political obscurity along with five other Politburo members and only 17 members of the old central committee were elected to the new one.

Mr. Kania was one of only two men to retain places in the Politburo as it was when Mr. Gierek fell in September. The other was his prime minister, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The party leader, rotund and jovial, has presided over the following events:

- Legalisation of independent industrial, farmers and students unions.
- Major liberalisation in press censorship, attitudes to the Roman Catholic church and travel.
- The biggest ever strikes in the Soviet bloc.
- An unprecedented movement for democratisation in a Soviet bloc Communist Party.

He was born into a small farmer's family in Wrocanka village near the town of Krosno Voivodship in south-east Poland in 1927.

He joined the resistance against Nazi Germany in World War II and after the war worked his way up the party apparatus.

## Dam survives deluge as Yangtze recedes

PEKING, July 19 (R) — China's biggest dam, still being built on the Yangtze River, stood up today to the highest peak flow of water for decades as floods upstream receded after killing up to 4,000 people.

Officials contacted in the central province of Hubei said the Yangtze flood peak, which reached 72,000 cubic metres per second, passed safely through the sluices of the Gezhouba dam early this morning.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) said it was the highest flow level for decades, bigger than during the 1954 floods, when it reached 66,800 cubic metres per second, and about the same as during the floods of 1896.

The water had to pass through a 27-day spillway and sluice gates in two minor channels, the main river channel being blocked by a temporary coffer dam during construction of the main barrier.

NCNA said that after pouring through the sluices, the torrent lashed up waves six metres high. But the dam stood rock-firm and no apparent damage was done to the recently-opened locks or the hydro-electric power installations.

Central flood control headquarters in Peking sent a message to the Gezhouba construction workers congratulating them on their success.

By early afternoon the flow had decreased to 69,000 cubic metres per second, about 17 times the dry-season flow.

Upstream, in China's most populous provinces in Sichuan, as the flood waters receded, troops led relief work among the thousands made homeless after the Yangtze and several major tributaries overflowed, swollen by torrential rains.



Demonstrators meet Irish police in head-to-head clash outside British embassy in Dublin Saturday as they tried to breakthrough. The demonstrators were marching in support of the hunger strikers of Northern Ireland and clashed with police when they were stopped from reaching the embassy. Many were injured and cars were set on fire. (A.P. Wirephoto)



Rescue workers with cranes clear away the debris after Friday night's disastrous collapse of two suspension walkways in the main floor of Hyatt Regency hotel, Kansas City, resulting in the deaths of 111 people. Over 150 were injured. (A.P. Wirephoto)

## Much remains hazy as Agca stands trial

ROME, July 19 (R) — The trial of Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk accused of trying to kill Pope John Paul II, starts in Rome tomorrow with few signs that the mysteries surrounding the assassination attempt will be resolved.

Agca was formally charged with making an "attempt on the life of the supreme pontiff".

If the accused man is convicted, on the basis of his alleged confessions during interrogation and the evidence of up to 28 prosecution witnesses, he faces life imprisonment.

Court sources say that the trial is due to last only three or four days, and is unlikely to explain how a convicted Turkish assassin with thousands of dollars in his pockets travelled incognito through Europe for 7 months

before the attempt against Pope John Paul.

The Pope, 61, is recovering in a Rome hospital. He recorded a Sunday message to the crowd in St. Peter's square this morning, sounding stronger and in better spirits than at any time since the shooting.

Agca murdered a prominent newspaper editor in Turkey in 1979 but escaped from an Istanbul prison in the same year before being sentenced to death in absentia.

He was linked at that time to far-right extremists but insisted that he acted alone in killing the journalist. Official Italian sources say that he has taken the same line in questioning since the papal attack, describing himself at one point as "an individual terrorist."

At his trial, police will show a document alleged to be in Agca's hand-writing in which he said he intended to kill the Pope in protest at world hunger and Soviet and U.S. imperialism.

According to official sources, Agca claims to have visited 13 countries in East and West Europe during his 18 months underground, using false passports to cross frontiers at will. He financed this itinerary, he told Italian magistrates, with 40,000 West German marks (\$16,500) given to him by friends after his jail break.

Italian authorities have taken seriously reports that Agca's life is in danger, perhaps from a group wanting to silence him in case he decides to shed light on his motives.

He lives in total isolation in the top-security wing at Rome's Rebibbia prison and panels of bullet-proof glass will protect him in court.

The court will be surrounded by hundreds of armed policemen. Agca is also accused of the attempted murder of the two American women hit by stray bullets, with the illegal possession of a firearm and ammunition and with having false identity documents.

But any prison terms imposed in case of conviction for these offences would run concurrently with the life sentence for trying to kill the Pope, which under Italian law is equated with an attack on the president of the republic.

The prosecution intends to call witnesses to the shooting but neither the Pope nor the two tour-

ists will give evidence at the trial. The Vatican will have an observer in court and accredited journalists will include a correspondent for Osservatore Romano, Italian newspaper.

Agca is not obliged to give a defence, but if he does want to his cross-examination will be a trial. Under the Italian two judges and six members jury form a "college" and reach a unanimous verdict.

Under the constitution cannot be returned to because Italy does not offer offenders to a country where face execution.

But the prospect of life in jail for at least 25 years minimum life term, is unacceptable to Italian authorities.

## Another British community seethes to the boil

"The overriding sense among the young in Toxteth is of a hopelessness from which there is no escape." Ian Hamilton Fazey reports on the background to Britain's latest riot area.

The Rialto Cinema in the Toxteth district of Liverpool was once the scene of a celebrated murder. Years later it became a furniture store. Now it is a blackened ruin, a monument to nights of rioting which saw the use of CS gas on the British mainland for the first time.

This week the people of the inner city area were clearing away the debris fearful that more trouble may be yet to come. The rioting has left a sharp division in Merseyside (the area surrounding Liverpool) and beyond.

On the one hand there are those who believe that the riots were the work of criminal boogymen, most of them black. The leading proponent of this view is Merseyside's Chief Constable, Mr. Kenneth Oxford, who sees a failure of discipline at all levels in society, and especially in the home, as the root of the problem.

Ranged against this view appear to be a broad grouping of Centre and Left politicians, community leaders, churchmen and many ordinary people who, though shocked at the scale of the violence, are not really surprised. In their view social factors as long-term unemployment and a widening gap between some people's expectations and their opportunities are at the root of the problem.

What is striking to anyone who watched the development of the violence is how it appeared to change from an almost spontaneous eruption of frustration into an organised assault on the police as a symbol of a hated authority.

The tinder was dry all over Toxteth -- hundreds of unemployed youths incensed at what they believed was an unjust arrest of a young black motor cyclist. With the first riot keeping police fully employed at the front line of the battle, organised looting occurred in the shabby shopping area, with people bringing stolen vehicles to smashed shop fronts in order to transport greater volumes of stolen goods more effectively.

The scale and nature of the crimes may have been horrific. But lawlessness is nothing new in Liverpool. The area is one of the most dramatic examples of social and economic decline anywhere in Bri-

tain. People have been writing articles about it and its slum housing since the 1960s and it is instructive to examine what has been done for the area in that period.

Many agencies have tried to change the environment. In 1969 Shelter launched SNAP, the Shelter Neighbourhood Action Project and many others followed the lead. Housing Associations worked on transforming sound but rundown, formerly elegant Georgian and Victorian property and the city of Liverpool's efforts in new building were prodigious.

All around the centre of the weekend's rioting are lines of low rise modern council housing. Attempts have been made to brighten up some parts of the area and to deal with the many eyesores that still remain. Overall, therefore, much has been done to ameliorate what until comparatively recently was much more widespread squalor.

But physical improvements do not mean jobs now or the prospect of social mobility. Youth employment in Toxteth is about 40 per cent, with black youngsters worse off still. Three out of four of them are out of work, according to most estimates by knowledgeable people in the area.

The reasons for this are not hard to find. There is not much work within reasonable travelling distance, especially for the unskilled, which most local people are. Merseyside as a whole has long had an unemployment rate twice the national average (it now stands at about 16 per cent).

The region's decline has coincided with factors beyond its control; apart from the recession, new shipping technology for example, has fundamentally altered the nature of what was Britain's major port for general cargo. The result has not merely been the loss of 15,000 dockers' jobs, but those of many thousands of people working in dependent industries and companies, many of them small.

One consequence of this is that when Britain's economy turns upwards, Merseyside usually picks up last and late. In times of downturn, Merseyside feels the draught first, a fact reflected dramatically in simple things like fluctuations in the volume of job advertising in the classified columns of the local evening paper, the Liverpool Echo.

The Echo's sales figures tell a tale too: in 1947 when Prince Philip was married to the heir to the British throne, the paper sold more than 650,000 copies. When Lady Diana Spencer married the present heir to the throne later this month, it is unlikely that sales will be one third of that -- a testament not only to the impact of television but to a

massive movement of population from Liverpool's inner city to one generation. This is confirmed by the latest census figures.

It is not unreasonable to picture a progressive outward flow of movement of upwardly socially mobile people, probably in waves, first to the suburbs and then out of the conurbation altogether.

What is left in the conurbation's heart is Toxteth and similar, populated by a single class of unskilled and, in many cases, unemployable people.

Since the rioting, everyone has stressed that race was not the issue. After the first riot had ended on July 5 one of the most touching in the riot area was a multi-racial family group in Sunday best on their way to a christening, walking among the debris of civilised life with eyes grim and averted as they passed some smoke-black Georgian buildings.

The picture was one of integration -- but integration with Toxteth community, not of Toxteth with the community at large. Talking to people, they were obviously part of a community just upon itself and seething. And among blacks there was a real complaint that the police were not always even-handed in approach.

Politically Merseyside presents an interesting spectrum of bright red and deep blue. Two of its five constituent boroughs predominantly middle class and Conservative. Two others are Labour. In Liverpool itself the Liberals lead minority government.

The Liberals' emergence in Liverpool is, indeed, interesting to many observers and voters, they became the only credible alternative to the Conservatives as some sections of Liverpool's Labour Party appeared to move ever-leftwards. Much of the Labour Party is in control or heavily influenced by the extreme left.

Tendency and the Tendency's newspaper Militant is produced in the city. Sooner or later some incident was bound to arise to arouse communal nerve and bring the unemployed, quite suddenly, barricades. The overriding sense among the young in Toxteth is of hopelessness from which there is no escape. Social and economic policies do not seem to have provided routes by which they could make a run for it.